FIG. 1

FIG.

2

FIG. 3

155 Percol Pellet EP-CAM   155 Unfractionated EP-CAM
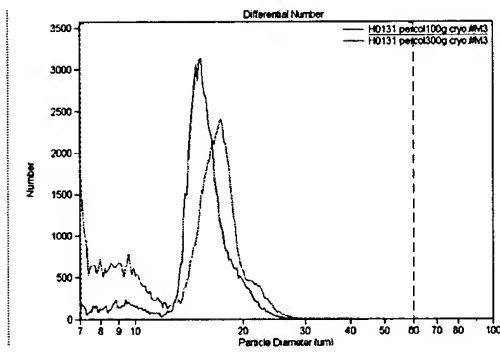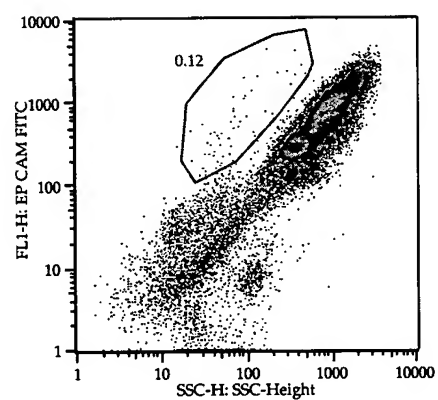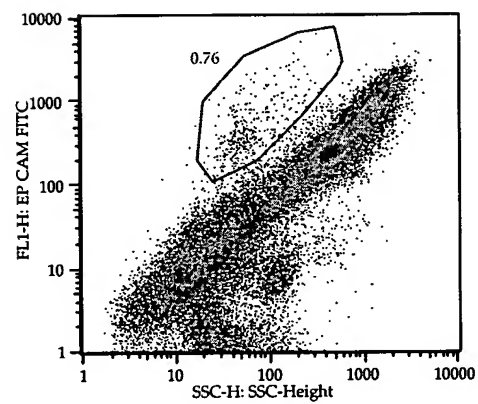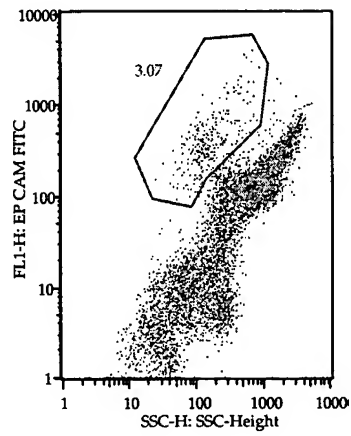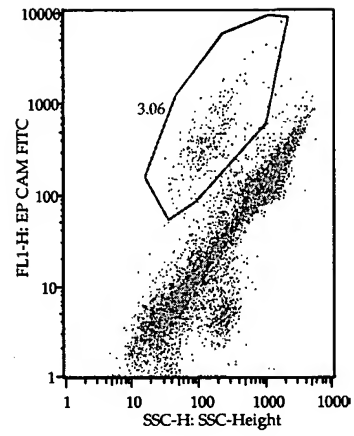
FIG. 4

Ungated
H0107 UMix EP CAM
Event Count: 10000

Ungated
H0107 Unf EP CAM 1
Event Count: 10000

FIG. 5

H0134 Umix EP-CAM

H0134 Umix Percoll Supe EP-CAM

H0134 Umix Percoll Pellet

EP-CAM

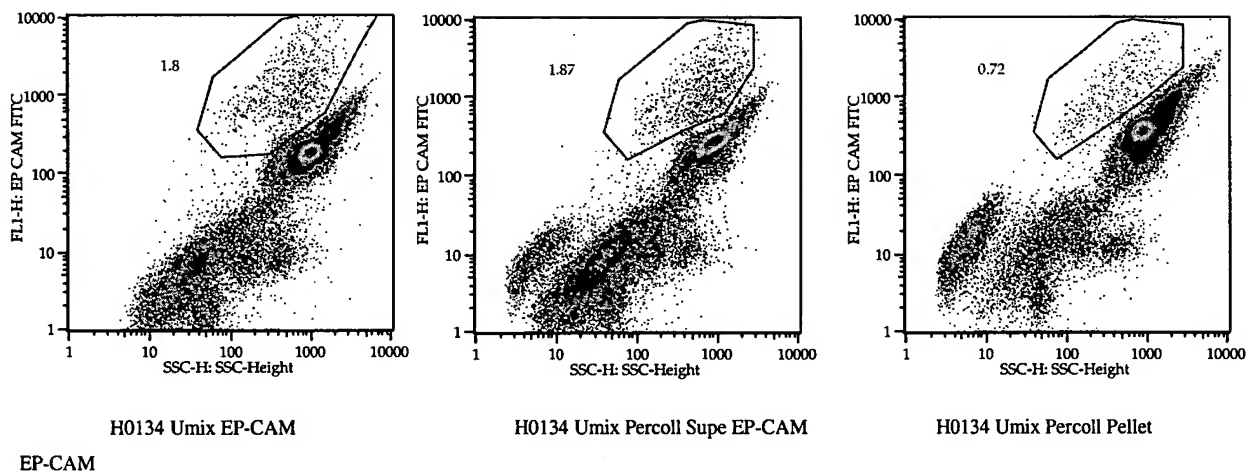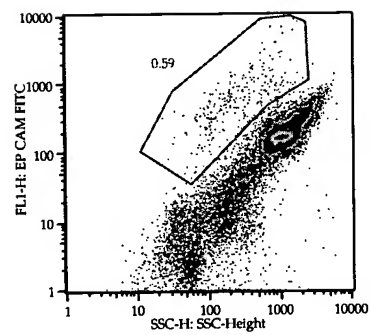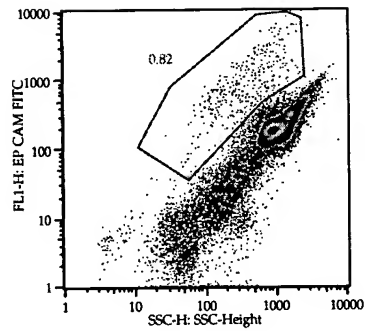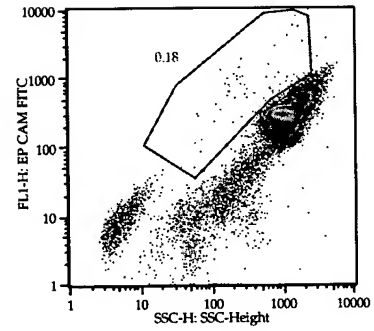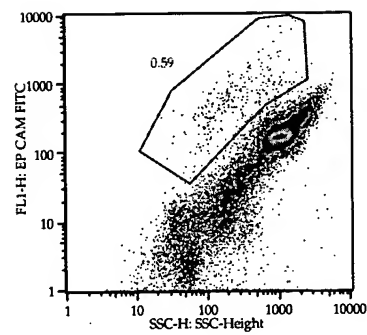FIG. 6

H0131 Umix EP-CAM

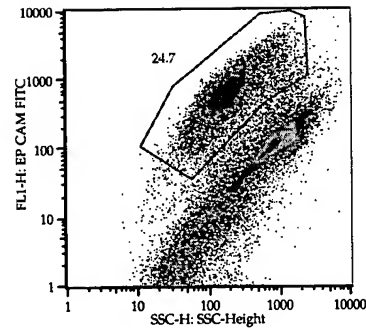H0131 Umix Percoll Supe EP-CAM
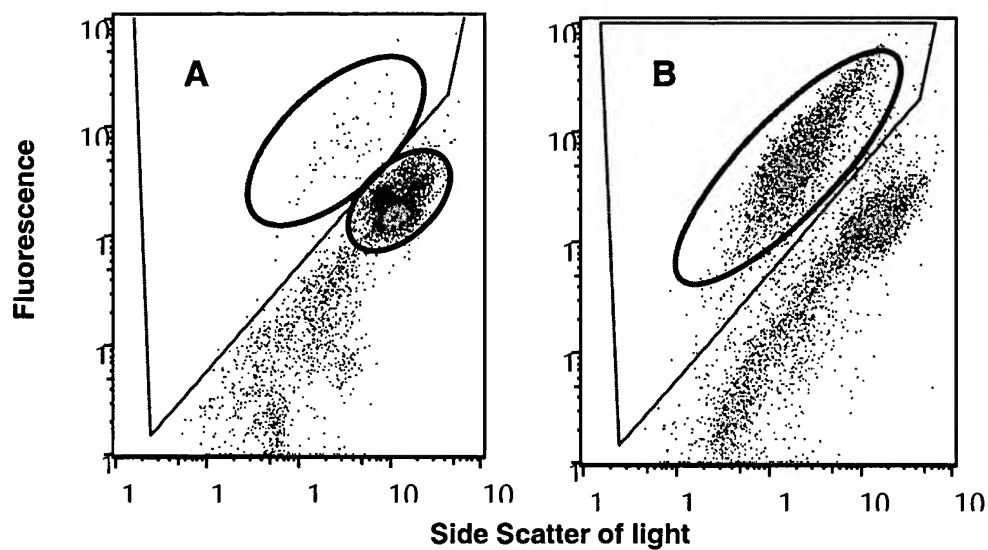
H0131 Umix Percoll Pellet EP-CAM

FIG. 7

H0131 Umix EP-CAM

H0131 Umix EP-CAM (+) sort EP-CAM

FIG. 8

Enrichment of candidate hepatic stem/progenitor cells expressing a specific surface antigen (ringed in red) from normal human liver by magnetic cell sorting. Mature hepatocytes (ringed in black) are not labeled by a fluorescent antibody to the surface marker. **(A)** ~0.65% antigen-positive cells in starting preparation. **(B)** 44% in cells obtained by magnetic cell sorting. Most of the residual negative cells are actually non-viable. Removal of dead cells yields a population >80% positive for the surface marker
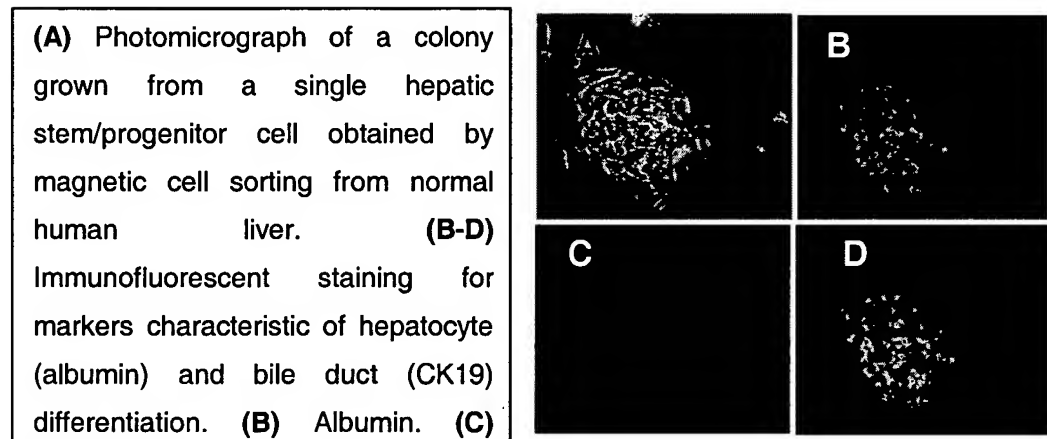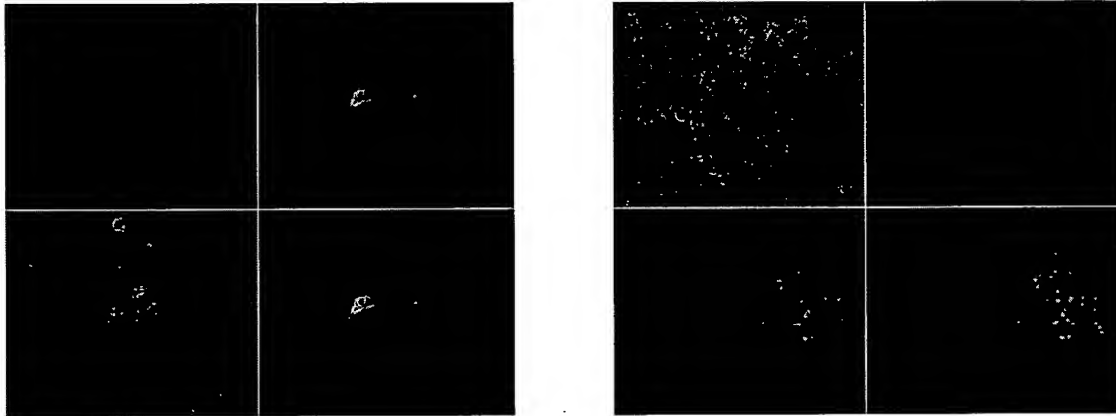
FIG. 9

(A) Photomicrograph of a colony grown from a single hepatic stem/progenitor cell obtained by magnetic cell sorting from normal human liver. (B-D) Immunofluorescent staining for markers characteristic of hepatocyte (albumin) and bile duct (CK19) differentiation. (B) Albumin. (C)

FIG. 10

Colonies are stained and observed using a fluorescence micorscope. Single color indicates cells producing either CK19 (red) or albumin (green). Overlaying the images reveals a yellow color indicating cells that produce both CK19 and albumin. Grey image is the colony observed under white light.
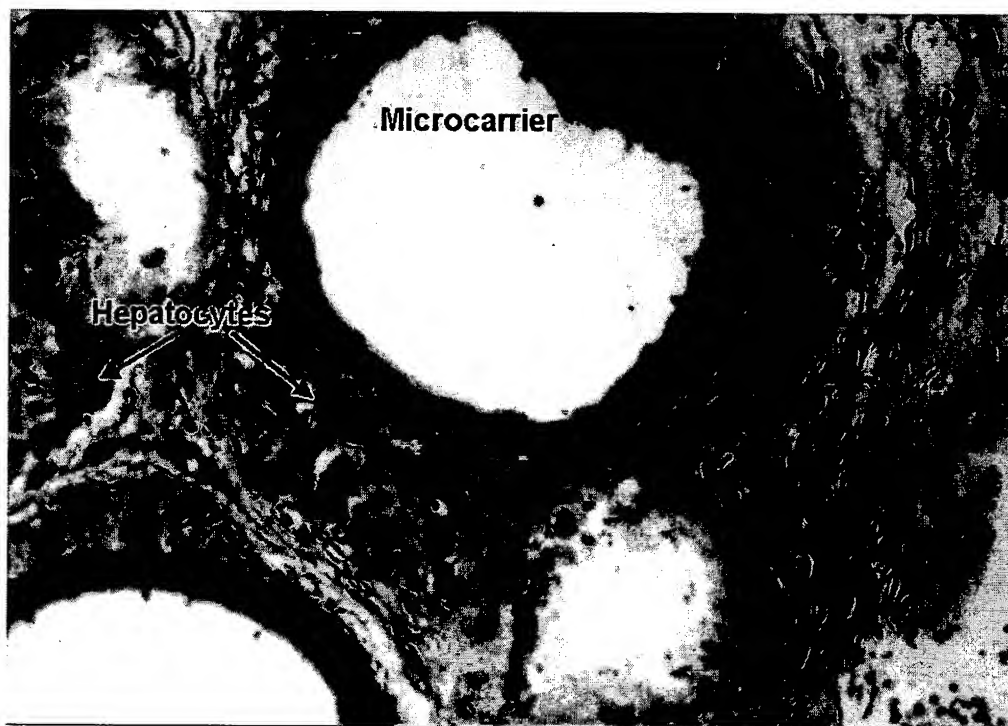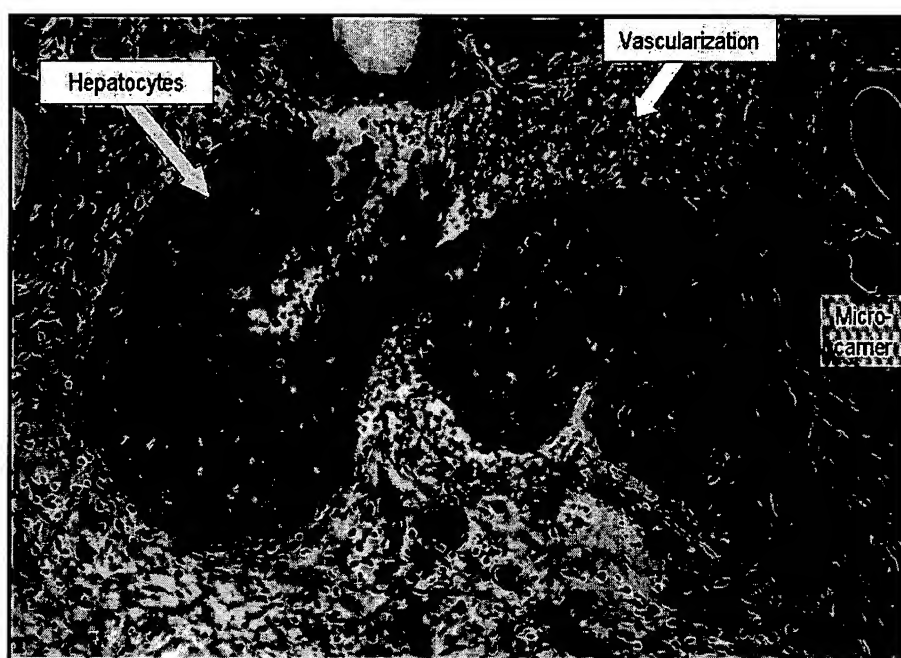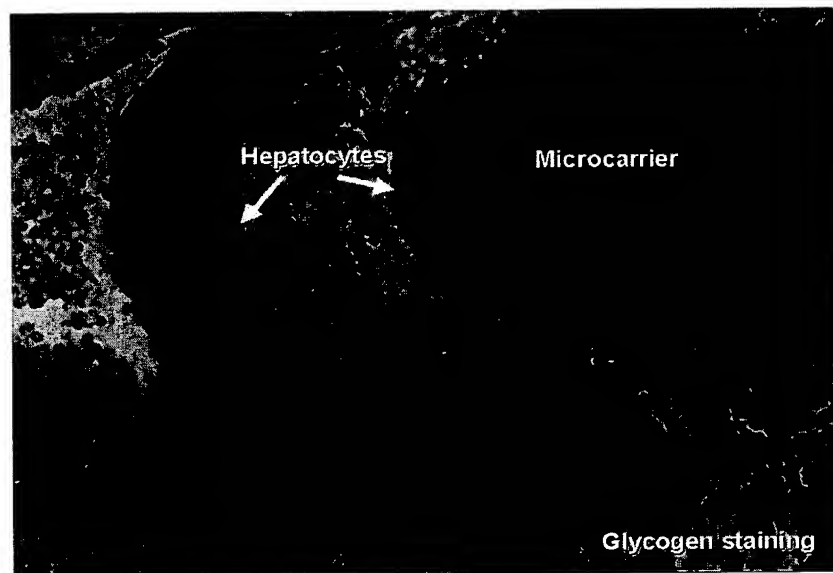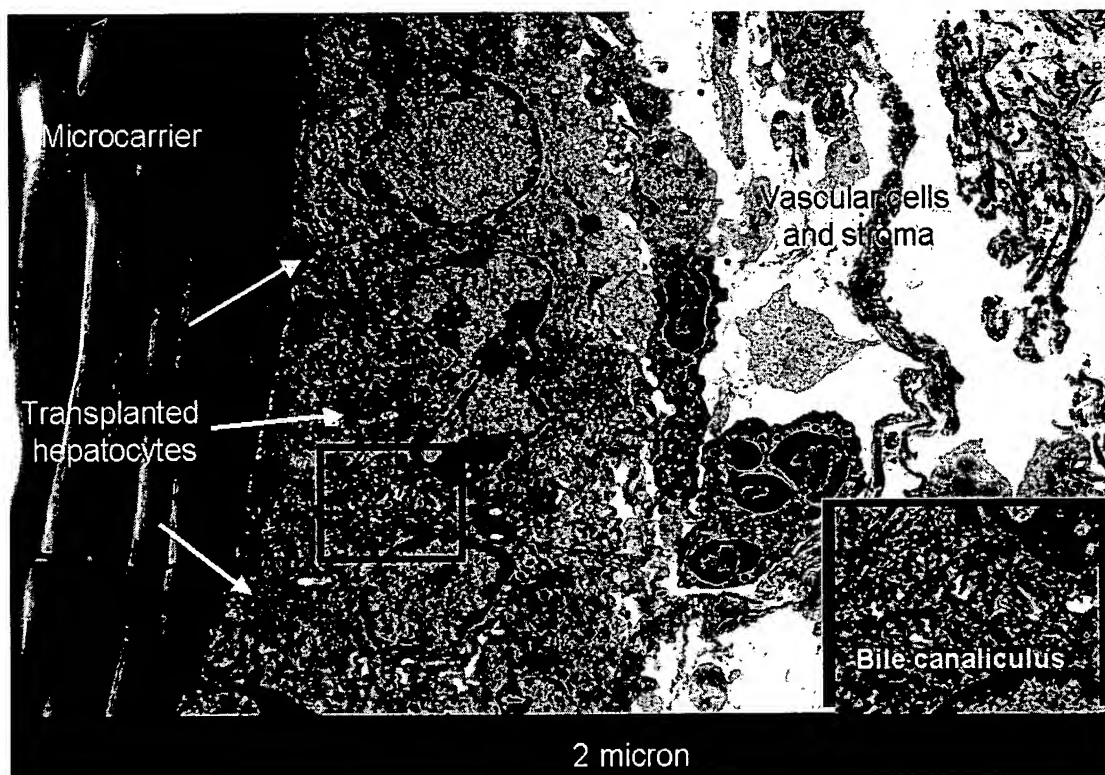
FIG. 11

FIG. 12

FIG. 13

Hepatocytes
Microcarrier
Glycogen staining

FIG. 14

2 micron

FIG. 15

FIG. 16